Perrest, "Forces Across the Cumberland-Operations of Gen. Banks' Porces in Louis iana-Fort De Russy Blown Up, 21. Louis, March 80, 1364

The steamer David Latem, which reached here last whit, reports a part of Forrest's forces crossing the Cambersand river at Eddiesville. A guaboat has been Alexandria, La., was occupied by our troops on the 20th. The enemy, under General Taylor, crossed the

river and retreated to Shreveport by land. Several rebel purboate which were there had gone up the river. The advance of General Banks' cavalry, under Lee, ar rived at Alexandria on the 19th. The remainder of the rmy was within two days march. When it arriver, the

sombined force will proceed westward by land. Eupplies The rebels north and south of Red river are concentrating at Shreveport, except Gen. Harrison's cavalry at

The gunboats made a prize of all the cotton cantured

amounting to 5,000 bales. Peri de Russey was accidentally blown up on the 17th

thei., killing four and wounding six men.

The First Alabama cavalry, reported last night at Caro, have manimously re-enlisted. They are seven hundred strong, and all Alabamians. They have seen hard service. They are on the way to Decatur, to recruit.

It is reported that large numbers of Union in Morthern Alabama are waiting to join the army.

Colonel Spencor has authority to raise a brigade there.
He thinks it can be done in six weeks.
The steamer New Falls City, laden with cotton, it is re-

ported has been burned. The steamer Florence ran against a snag and sunk in

the Missouri river, eight miles below Atchison yesterday. the was freighted heavily. Loss not ascertained

Carpo, March 30, 1864 The latest information from Paducah represents much meltement among the citizens, fearing another attack from Forrest's forces. The merchants and others are moving their goods and valuables to a safer place.

Many exciting rumors are affort respecting Forrest's movements. Several planters from the vicinity of Skipwith's Landing have abandoned their plantations and came north in consequence of the depredations commitsed by the guerillas.

Memphis papers of the evening of the 28th contain no LOUISVILLE, March 30, 1864.

The business portion of New Liberty, Owen county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday.

Br. Wm. F. G. Shanks' Despatch. NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 24, 1864.
REGET PLANS FOR ASSUMING THE OFFENSIVE.

adicating an intention on the part of the rebels to favade stucky, and thus endeavor to force the evacuation of the line of the Tennessee, from which they have found it impossible to drive us by direct attack. Some of the most significant of these reports come from the rebels sives, their newspapers, in their desire to say semething encouraging, abandoning their usual discretionary course, and telling us of various preparations, and givtengue to their hopes. The Greenville Eanner, pub ed at Longstreet's headquarters in East Tennessee, of as late a date as March 9, declares that a grand offensive move was on the tapis, which would make the cowardly Yanes fight or leave the country. More than a month ago lans and preparations of Buckner, Breckinridge and Longstreet were noised in the confederacy, and the Mobile r talks of the great disadvantage at which General aston at that time had Grant. Hope springs eternal u the robel breast, and the imaginative robel believer self just about to be blest, and talks in the gloomiest hour of the brightness of the rebel sun. Very few writers say less under the gentle excitement of rounding sentences to pleasing and striking climaxes than they intended when the talk began. On the contrary, there is a species of exaggeration in all these articles, inspired by bopes; but this does not rob them of their signif cance. This is generally recognized, and for some time the belief has been strong at the North that Longstreet and Buckner intend to move northward and attempt an live demonstration in Kentucky. Undoubtedly such their purpose; and, while the results anticipated by the soel and calculating leaders are not so magnificent as those hoped for by the newspaper generals of the South, and laughed at in scorn by us. I am fully convinced that their plans are more extensive than is generally sup-

me perhaps known ore this at Washington. It is known here by official persons, and has doubtiess been communicated to the proper authority at Washington. As I understand and am told, this plan has been discovered abrugh various sources, and each tale is so corroborative of the others, and the sources so distant and disconnected, that but little doubt need be entertained that the plan is the genume one of the robels. The force to make the movement—the march of invasion—consists of Lougstreet and Buckner, as a flanking force, with Joe Johnston to follow up and push the forces flanked by the sther force back upon Nashville and Louisville, as Bragg that a year ago. Longstreet and Buckner are, however, idd a year ago. Longstreet and Buckner are, however, to move in two columns, the former from Bull's Gap, yia Tagewell, around Cumberland Gap and north to the Oho at Mayaville. This force is to be composed of infantry, in light marching order. Buckner's force is a mounted column of ten thousand men, which is to start from Fetersburg, Va., and move directly and rapidly upon Wbeeling, cross the Ohio, succeed at Morgan's game, and meet Longstreet's column at Mayaville. Here crossing the ettire force, Longstreet is to play the part of Shorman, and Ohio is devoted to the fate of Massisippi. While passing through Kentucky it is believed by the rebess that the communications of Shorman can be effectually destroyed, thus forcing Thomas, and Schoffeld and Logan to retire for want of previsions and to defend Cincinnation to retire for want of previsions and to defend Cincinnation to the control of the co Longstreet and Buckner are, how

as the hewspapers say, "carry the war into the h." half the robel leaders expect nothing more than they mplished under Bragg. The most valuable result of campaign was the time gained—the deterring of the . We have heard a great deal about the ability of er rarty to continue the war indefinitely, and people well differ in opinion on the subject. Time is the ct of the enemy in assuming the offensive. They ct to be driven out again, but not until it is too late as to assume the offensive against Atlanta and Rich-d, and particularly do they hold time to be valuable lew of the approaching Procidential election. If the mend, and particularly do they hold time to be valuable in view of the approaching Presidential election. If the coming election does not result in a complete revolution to the North, the rebels will be as much astonianed as was the Frenchman who whined over bloodless Presidential revolutions of years ago. By whom or what deceived I mow not; but every rebel I knew and ot whom I hear kooks on the coming Presidential election as on agreat and important stroggle that promises to be declaive; and for the intermediate time between this and the election the enemy are going to inside all their strength, aght most desperately, and risk, and if necessary sacrifice, Longstreet and Enckner's thirty thousand men.

CCL. KIRKETT—A MIXICAN REDUCED TO AN ORDO CALONES.

The late success of the liberal party in Mexico reminds me of a fact I had forgotten to record. Council Kermett, of Obio—his regulart's number I cannot now recall—lately received through the Mexican Minister at Washingston a commission as brigadier general in the Mexican army. It was made out in doe form and presented to the Colonel, who was not a little surprised at the unexpected promotion from such an unexpected quarter. I believe he still has it under consideration.

The famous Colonel Locals, of Michigan lately succeeded in organizing his regiment of artiliary, and yenter-day reported to General Barry, Sherman's Chief of Artiliary, for day. The following is the organization of this corps.

day reported to General Barry, Sherman's Chief of Artiflery, for doly. The following is the organization of this copys.

Colonel—C. O. Loomle.

Lieutenant Colonel—L. F. Hale.

Rejors—First. Wm. H. Ross, Second, J. W. Church.

Third, John J. Ely.

Captains—Company A. F. Ed. Hale: E. —— Arnet;
C. —— Robinson; D. Liedtenant —— Corbin (acting captain); E. Lieutenant —— De Vries (zuting captain); F. Fron D. Paddock; G. —— Burdek; H. Lieutenant —— Emery (acting captain); L.,

—— Ridder, M. —— Hiller.

The regiment is, with the exception of two batteries, with the army of the Comberland. Each has been recruited to its maximum strength, and there is actually approximated to the maximum strength, and there is actually arrived to the maximum strength, and there is actually arrived to the maximum strength and there is actually and organization. Sleps are about to be taken to merge it but the Army of the Tennessee, much as the Army of Kentucky and Army of the Tennessee, much as the Army of the Cumberland. There are several excesses which may be urged in extenuation of this act. Reorganization of the armise along the line of the Tonnessee in much needed, and it is absolutely imporative. The field of operations calls for two columns only, and honce three contrasts or actions are not considered, and in the second. The Army of the Tennessee is much needed, and it is absolutely imporative. The field of operations calls for two columns only, and honce three contrasts or action and the mean of the second appropriate, in view of the fact that the line is now upon that river. Enermal's name and fame are imped with the Army of the Tennessee, and in maxing the new organization be would naturally locine.

THE LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUS.

Address by Senator Lane, of Kansas-His Views on the Presidential Question and Missegenation—Maximilian to be Driven Out of Mexico, &c., &c.

The announcement that General James H. Iane, United States Senator from Kansas, would deliver an address last evening before the Central Union Campaign Club, did not, through atmospheric and other influences, draw together so large an audience as many persons were in clined to expect. The exceedingly inclement state of the weather during the whose day seemed to have dampene the arder of those who support the decirace of the club above mentioned, so that when the crater of the evening was presented to the public, he was but faintly greet by about four hundred people. Though few in point of numbers, the auditory was rather boisterous in their manifestations of impatience at the delay in carrying out the programme, as the address advertised to begin at baif-past seven o'clock did not commence until long past night. There were seats enough on the platform for the accommodation of a regiment, but, as may be expected, they were but sparsely eccupied. Before the orater got through the address of the evening, bowever, the audience increased to some eight hundred persons.

homediately in front of the platform, facing the audience, was a bust in plaster of Paris of Abraham The pedestal supporting it was draped with the American flar, and in front was a next and plain inscrip-tion—" Our choice."

American mar, and in the transfer of the speaker of the evening, presented the Gloc Club, and a campaign song was given entitled;—"For Lincola and Union we are marching along." One of the stanzas concluded:—

"Let him finish the work he has so well begun.

And crush out rebellion while marching along."

Coneral Lane was then presented by Mr. Spencer, who did that this was the first of a regular series of meetings or the renomination and re election of Abraham Lincoln

General Lane was then presented by Mr. Spencer, who said that this was the first of a regular series of meetings for the renomination and re election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States.

General Lane was then introduced and was received with much enthusiasm. He said that there was but few hides present; but to these he tendered his heartfelt thanks. It was no common honer at any time to address a New York andience, but at the present crisis here garded such an honor as a most distinguished one. He then proceeded to seeak generally of the advantageous location of New York to be one of the greatest cities of the world. This was the first of a series of meetings to take measures concerning the greatest election that has ever taken place, or that will ever take place in this country. Every elector shuld think of this, and cash he vote in view of God himself. Many of you in New York have heard that I am an anti-slavery man. (Applause.) It may not be aprones, but he would give an idea of what first opened his idea to the enormity of slavery. He was before God—taught to believe that slavery was a divino institution! He related an anecodo of a young carpouter be had net with some eighteen years ago on the Mississippi river. The young man was poor and had a widowed mother and a sister, and was in scarch of employment. He felt so much for the young man that he rowed him ashore himself, and went with him to a slave owner who resided on the Mississippi, and who, to all appearances, was a gootleman. He had bought a couple of house carpenters the day before. These world had ever since been ringing in his (the speaker's) cars. What would any Irish laborer or artisan say—and he had a right to speak of irishmen, because he had Irish blood in his veins—what would they say if, on applying for honorable employment, they should be told, we would employ you, but we bought a couple of house carpetters of house carpetters or any other kind of carpenters. (Slight hissing.)

A Voice—Idd hop that there were no copperhea

(Applaire.)
Mr. Lane—If I were down there I would take that man

Mr. Lank—If I were down there I would take that man by the hand. There cannot be much copperheadism in the heart where the hand has grasped the sword and the rifle for our country. (Appeause.) The orator that went on to say that there was a considerable narry of men in favor of giving up the District of Columbia to recellion and of femoving the archives of government to Phita-delphia, while another considerable party were exceed-intly anxious to acknowledge the rebel States, and to let "our erring states go," He was glod that he came from Kansar, where there were lovel non and where access delphia, while another considerable party were exceedingly anxious to acknowledge the rebel States, and to letour erring sisters go," He was glad that he came from Ransaz, where there were loyal men and where every man is determined that this war shall not end until the shackles he struck off from the limbs of every sisve. (Applause.) In speaking of this he could not help being reminded of the great man who has so wait upheld the idea. Speaking on this question, he had heard him say, "This country shall be restored. Every fort rathlessly seized shall be retaken, and the whole military power of the country shall be exhausted to restore the union of this country." That man was Abraham Lincoln. (Lond applause and cheers.) Has he over changed from that position? (Never.) Does he not stand to day just where he stood then? (Yes.) He was glad to be able to say that Mr. Lincoln was devoting his whole time and his energies to put down the rebellion, and to restore the Union, and he had no time to spare, and would not spare it, to trouble himself about his election. If he be re-elected, the popule of the Union States must do it without any struce or suggestion from him, and those who would stand in the way of the propie's will must fall as flat as if an elephant bud stamped on them. (Laughter.) Since Abraham Lincoln had so well discharged his duties in times of war, he had a kind of curiosity to see how he would discharge them in times of peace. It was but common jostice that he should be again elected. Our victory will not be half completed until the rebels are compelled to boy their proud heasis before the cak, Abraham Lincoln. (Loud applause.) He believed that Heaven would smile upon such a retribution as compelling the writeders.

Bre there was some noise in the rear from the autrasion of a copperhead.

The Chairman-The police will take charge of any copperhead that may accidentally drop in here.

A Voice—It is only a copperhead who does not like loyal conversation.

Mr. Lanz—Them he had better go to hear somehody else. He thought it strange that the copperheads were so dissatisfied with Mr. Lincoln. He wondered whether if the President should issue a proclamation declaring the black superior to the white race, and further, that every white woman should have a negro heaband and every black man a white wife, if if that would satisfy these creaters against him. Let me cay here, he continued, that I am the most radical of radicals; but i here protect against the negro race being elevated above the white race. I have always believed, and I do believe, that a white man who behaves himself well is equal to any negro. I do not use the word negro with any injurious signification but I will never concent to consider their race samples to cours. We are the race that hold and shall control the Western continent. (Applause.) The discussion of this question of the mixture of races is highly miscalevoushighly mischlevous. Why, sirs, let any political party in this country write on their banners the mixing of the two races and they will be crushed as by an avalance. I say it is a crime against our race to a tiempt to mix the black blood with our. (Applause.) But he believed that there would be the more making of the races. He had bureduced a bill into the Senant to set aside Western Texas for the black race, where we must locate them and care for and instruct them. The black solders who have gone South would naturally go where they would be entirely free. Let them have a country, and if they in the course of time show that they are if for self-government, let us give them all the liberty we have ourselves. (Applause.) in condition he should all the loval people of the country. (Lond applause.) Senator Lane is a man of about fifty years of age, of mediu

A Peace Platform-Vallandigham for

The democrate of Montgomery county, Ohio, beld a convention on the 19th, to appoint delegates to the Sinte Convention to be held at Columbus the 22d inst. The following resolutions were adopted:—
Herolved, That we affirm the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, as containing the deciring of the democratic party and the true theory of the constitution.

of the democratic party and the true topoly of the constitution.

Resolved, That we will ever maintain the principles laid down in the first inaugural address of Thomas Jefferson, as essential to the preservation of constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That this government is based upon the principle of consent, and that the Union of the States can never be restored by torce. The best interests of the country demand an early, henorable and lasting peace, and we recommend the appointment of commissioners to consider upon such terms as will secure that end.

Resolved, That the parties a atsmoot, Clement L. Vallandighum, is the first choice of the democracy of Montgomery county for the ages Presidence.

THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR.

The Military Parade Next Honday. The military pareds on Monday next, to celebrate the opening of the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair, will be one of the mest imposing ever witnessed in this city. It is expected that about ten thousand troops, regulars and, nilitia, cavairy, infantry and artillery, will turn out on

The whole of the First division, National Guard, have received orders to parade on that day.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 2.

HRADGEARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G.]

The division will parado on Monday next, the 4th of April, and will unite with the United States troops at this station, under Major Genesal Dix, in colebrating the onening of the Metropolitan Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

ing of the Metropolitan Fair for the penent of the Sanitary Commission.

The division line will be formed on the south side of Fourteenth street, with the right on Broadway, at two clock in the afternoen, and the review will take place immediately thereafter.

The line of march from Fourteenth street will be through Soconil avenue, Sunyvesant street and Astorplace to Proadway, and down Broadway to the City Hall, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Corporation. By order of Major General CHARLES W. SANDFORD.

Alternous Hamilton, A. D. C.

GRAND MILITARY PARADE OF THE THIRD BRIGADS. The following order has then issued by General

Hall—

BERGADE ORDERS—BO. 9.

BEADQUARTERS, THERD BRIGADE, N. Y. S. N. G.,]

In compliance with division orders of this date, this brigade will parade on Monday next, the 4th day of April, to mute with the United States troops in this department, under Major General Dix, in celebrating the opening of the Mctropolitan Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary commission.

Brirade line will be formed on the south side of Fourteenth street, right resting on Seventh avenue, at a quarter before two o'clock P. M. precisely.

The brigade staff will assemble at the General's quarters, 207 West Thirty-fourth street, at one o'clock P. M. By order.

J. G. Hisenor, Brigade Major, Inspector.

Thos. W. Pransath, Jr., Ald.

Its or General Dix will issue an order to the regular

ha or General Dix will issue an order to the regular

nd other troops under his command some time during

o-day, and the programme for the evening ceremonies will be ready for publication on Friday. Grand Billiard Tournament.

It will be seen by the following announcement of the Committee on Public Amusements, that the admirers of this beautiful and scientific game will have a rare op-portunity of witnessing an exhibition by some of the nost celebrated players in the country on April 6. The receipts for admission on this day will be devoted to the Working Women's Relief Association:-

devoted to the Working Women's Relief Association:—
The Committee on Public Amusements have the pleasure of annousing that a Biliard Tournament in aid of the fund of the Metropolitae Fair has been organized at the languestion of Mr. Michael Phelan, under whose superintendence it will take place at Irving Hall, on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, April 6. In this Tournament the following distinguished Billiard players are expected to take part.—
Meisra, Phillip Tieman, Budley Kawanagh, John Serieter, Louis Fox, John McDivitt, John Deery, Victor Estephe, Edmond Nelmas, Christian Bird. Wm Goldthwaite, Ed. Cabill, Michael Feley, Michael Phelan.
Mr. Phelan has challenged the winner of the champion's cost the contest which is to take place on the 7th, to play a game with him on Friday, April 8—the loser to pay one hundred dollars to the fund of the Fair.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING - RELICS OF SIR JOHN PRANE-LIN'S EXPEDITION - AMUSEMENTS FOR CHILDREN,

Major General John A. Dix is arranging the inaugural programme is conjunction with Major General Sandford, and will make it public some time during the present wick. The opening ceremonies are to be worthy the tary display will be one of the finest which has been witnessed in this city for a long time past. The buildings, both on Fourteenth street and Union square, are fast approaching completion, and we understand that ar-

rangements have been made to have a line of stages constantly running between the two places.

CHILDENC'S CLOTHING.

The department for children's clothing will be in the Fourteenth street building, and should not be mintaken for the children's department in the Union square building. Denations of cothing can be forwarded to No. 120 Fast Twenty fourth street, or to the receiving rooms of the association, No. 2 Great Jones street.

Among the most interesting cortestites to be exhibited at the fair are some relies of the late Sir John Franklin's expedition to the Polar seas. The efforts made by this country and England to coive the fate of this expedition must be fresh in the memories of all. The lamented Kane and his brave companions perilled their lives in the same humane undertaking. Finally, in 1888, McClantock discovered a decument which gave some slight clue to the fate of the missing unvigators. Three skeletons were found on the west coast of King William's Land. Two of them were in a boat under a quantity of clothing, and various articles belonging to the party were discovered with them. Among these were portions of a prayer book under the similar skeleton lying in the after part of the boat. It was open at the burnal service of the lead at sea, and its stained leaves show evident stans of the decomposition af the body upon it. A rusty razor, bits of Window sou.

Seventeenth street

The cupils of the Teath ward public school will give an extertainment at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, In aid of the United States Sabitary Commission. The exercises will concist of music, declarations, tableaux, &c., and will, without doubt, attract as large an additione an other similar entertainments given by our school children in aid of this poble charity.

On Fuesday last Fire Marshal Baker made a visit of in spection through the different buildings in Fourteents for the Metropolitan Fair.

and in what manner the premises were guarded in case

of the police force, aided by Captain Speight and Sergeant Wilson. Therefore everything is kept in the best

The Marshal reports that very complete arrangements have been made for the prevention and extinguishment President of the Fire Department, and Mr. James L. Mil-ler, both experienced frames. These two gentlementers a cotomittee and have full charge of the fire de-partment. They are daily to the building, giving their personal attention in order that all may go on in a proper

or unsafe putting up of grapery in close proximity to the gastights.

Already many atterations have been made by the committee in the removal of articles of decention, they having been placed too ear to the gastights for safety. This latter precaution, it will be seen, is one of great importance; for, once let the decovations catch fire, there would be but intile chance of saving the building, as fire would be communicated so rapidly throughout the edifice.

This fire committee have introduced six tire hydrants into the buildings, and how are all the time kept attached of the picture gallory, our friteenth atreet—a hand engine having noen selected. The hose being convisually attached to the nydrants, in a low seconds the engine can be set in motion and water applied almost instantly. There would be a loss of time gesting up steam had a steam engine been relocted.

By these admirable arrangements the public can see that should a fire occur in any part of the premises water or uls be applied at once.

Ton Tenant Statum. -- We have received a work from the pen of Captain Coles, R. N., emitted " English"vs. American Cupetas," in which he makes a very elaborate and pungent comparison between the Coles and Ericason or Thaby turret. It is full of illustrations, and on its face shows that some of the Englishman's ideas are ahead put to a severe test, feeling confident that she will dispel all objections." He invites an imperial investigation of his comparisons, which he thinks will remove any doubts that have arisen as to the efficiency of his turrets, feeling confident that the serious defects which occur in the

Findy Ericheon turret will not be developed in his.
Theorem 13.—The screw gloop Thouserogs salled from the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 21st fast for Fortrees Monroe, to receive her final sailing orders. It is rumored that she is to cross the Atlantic to remoree the pirate blockade off the count of France. The Sacra

says that o' her ressole will shortly be sent out, so that we shall 'save at least a respectable fleat in that vicinity. The Tic suderega is a good vessel, of fair speed, and car-ries 's very effective battery. The following is a list of

pixia—Charles Steedman, estenant Commanter—Montgomery Steard, estenant—F. R. Smith, yee-m.—C. J. Clebores, symanter—Benry M. Dennertes, ting Muster—L. G. Vassallo, irine Officer—First Lieutenant C. H. Nye, etons—W. W. Maclay, A. S. Crowninshield; Acting Geo, W. Coffie.

A., Geo. W. Coffin.

Acting Master's Moles—T. G. Hale, Ed. A. Libell, W. artion, Fil M. Boggs.

Ringineers—Chief, Thomas I. Jones: Second Assistants, Co. W. Rodgers, H. C. McIlvaine; Third Assistants, Geo. Baker, W. A. Powers, H. M. Noyes, Orville Bagett.

Boa'ssacht—H. E. Barnes.

Gunner—Jose; h. Smith.

Carp ster—M. K. Coniey.

kilmaker—J. Herbart.

Sailmaker...J. Herbert. Clerks...Captain's, W. C. Megonegal; Paymaster's, F. Sioddard.

. Stondard.
BRITANNIA, 5.—The following is a list of efficers of the nited States gunbeat Britannia, now on the blockade of

Huso.

Asing Marter and Executive Officer—J. S. Cony.

Acting Assistant Payman'er—G. B. Culver.

Acting Ensigns—F. C. Ford, A. Lowell, M. E. Wandell.

Acting Marter's Mate—R. L. M. Jones.

Frommers—Second Assistant, in charge, P. A. Renick;
Second Assistants, J. Fer old, J. M. Burron; Third Assistants, H. F. Coreaire, W. Heffler.

PROTRUS. 14.- The Proteus has returned from the search of the Re Galantuomo. The following is a list of the fficers of the Proteus:-

Commander—R. W. Shofeidt.
Lieut-nant—B. J. Cromwell.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—Lorenzo Traver.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—Chas. C. Adams.
Acting Master—Go. Taylor.
Acting Ensigns—T. W. Bell, W. D'A. Pearce, Jas deVey.

Master's Mates-Janus Walker, C. H. Gaylor, Alonzo

Rivers.

Engineers—Acting Chief, Geo. T. Hebard; Acting Second Assistants, John F. Hebard, D. W. Chipman, H. T. Wilcox; Acting Third Assistants, R. F. Edwards, Wim McFaul, Benjamin Randall.

Acting Gunner—Wm H. Pearce.
Captain's Clerk—R. W. Shafeldt, Jr.
Paymaster's Clerk—Albert W. Smith.
Surgeon's Steward——Traver.
Paymaster's Steward—T. C. Ruie.

Chiteria J. The Galates 16th the Precipies Navy.

Yard on the 20th inst, for the West India station. The following is a correct list of her officers:-Commander John Guest.
Lieutenand and Executive Officer—John McFarland.
Acting Master—Fred. K. Miller.
Acting Enzignt—Edwin Janvrin, J. H. Cousens, A. J.

GALATEA, 11 .- The Galatea left the Brooklyn Navy

Hider.

Acting Assistant Paumaster—F. W. Bacon.

First Surgeon—D. Molean.

Engineers—Acting First Assistant, A. S. Chipman; Acting Second Assistants, T. F. Lewis and C. B. Curtis: Acting Third Assistants, B. C. Duplaine, R. D. Gibersen, J. H. Whittemore and Won. H. Waite.

Acting Master's Matee—Norman F. Jenke, Geo. P. Ab-hott, J. F. Atkins.

Acting Gunner—Felix Cassidy.

THE ANGLO-PACIFIC ROUTE.

Our Aspinwall Correspondence. ASFINWALL, Feb. 16, 1864

The Advantage of the Route from Bagland to the Pacific b way of New York Over that via St. Thomas-An Obligan Admirally Agent-The Business of the Panama Railroa at Present, and Its Prospects for the Future-Our Palace in the Wilderness-Money Uselessly Expended-Steamer Movements, de., de.

If I am not very much mistaken, the passengers to England from the West Coast of South America, who left nere in the steamship Ariel on the morning of the 6th ost, for New York, will reach their destination soones than if they had goes in the regular steamer by way of St. Thomas. The Ariel will arrive in New York about the 15th; the Cunard steamer sails on the 17th, and will in all probability, arrive in Liverpool on the 27th or 28th of February, while the St. Thomas steamer is not due i Southampton until the 29th. I trust this will be the case for a greater outrage never was perpetrated upon the travelling public than by the self-sufficient, puffed up dmirally agent, on the 6th inst., by ordering the steam Tyne to sail, when he knew that her passengers an mils were on their way across the lathmus, and would be here in two hours. The entire delay would not have exceeded four hours, which could easily have been mad up before reaching St. Thomas. Yet this big footed and big whiskered individual chose to exercise his authority and order the steamer's departure, leaving the English passengers and mails to remain two weeks on the lethmus. had it not been for the opportunity afforded of going of to their destination by way of New York. If ever a fel low deserved a good "nigging" (as the English term it), I is this same Admiralty agent, and it is desired on all sides that he may get it, and in good style, from those who have the power of ordering and controlling the move ments of this would-be, if he could, autocrat.

upon the route from England to the West Coast by way of New York, as being preferable in many wave, if not all, present royal mail route by way of St. Thomas Taking the Cupard steamers from Liverpool to New York and the United States mail steamers, or the opposition f as long, and the expense less than the St. Thorea or two bundred and twenty dollars, from Southampton to Appinwall, while by the former it is only two bundred

Aspinwall, while by the former it is only two hundred dollars. There is but one change of steamers on either inc, and the regularity of that via New York is fully count. If not superior, to the St. Thomas line, not withstanding the punctuality of their Agmirally agents I do not know if the Cousta company have made this fact known throughout Fagiand and the continent. If they have not done so, it is high time they should for there is no reason why they should not bring the passengers to New York that are now carried to St. Thomas. I give this hint in the horse that it will be taken.

I am assured that the bast month, January, has been the most presperous in the history of the Panama Railroad, and there is every prospect of the business of the inter outnoing to increase in a rapid manner. Of the latter i have no dombt for the advantages of this route from the Atlantic to the Pacific Gosena are becoming better understood now is, it is not worked up to anything like its centive. Six years from this time will show as marked a difference in its receipts as the post month of January will with the receipts of the same month in 1967, I slightly incline o the opinion that at the expiration of the first lightly incline o the opinion that at the expiration of the learn (twelve years yet) when the road reverts to the government of Colombia, the owners can well afford to let it go if they cannot renew the contract, especially when we consider that the government before coming into possession has to "puny up" the sing little sum of rive millions of delians. I have no done that the live recommend that it has the year not, and as this work on the cannal and railroad is not small or the company in permitting the construction of the company in the state work on the cannal and railroad is not small or all places in the work on the chair yet if the company in permitting the construction of the campany in the state of building that ow compone the city of Aspir and mall of all places in the work on the chair yet i will def any one to

den City.

Among the presengers by the Champion was Colonel G.

M. Totten, Chart Engineer of the Panamy Railroad, who
returns to resume his dutice after an absence of nearly

four months. He appears to be very much improved by his trin, o-id weather being beneficial to one who has had his experience in this climate. He reserved a warm welcome by all the attaches of the company, for his popularity is very great.

The opposition steamship lilinois, Captain Babook, from New York on the 3d inst., via Jamaica, arrived here on the afternoon of the 14th inst., with seven hundred and fifty passeagers, who remain on board the ship until the America is ready to receive them at Panama. The probabilities are that the opposition will make the quickest trip this time from San Francisco to New York, as the St. Louis, a slow boat on account of the fourness of per bottom, is pitted against the America. The latter will probably be in Panama harbor some time to-day.

The Wisconsin Union State Convention

Milwaukes, March 30, 1864.
The Union Convention for choosing delegates to the altimore Convention met at Madison at twelve O'clock. Governor Solomon was made President. Among the delegates chosen are ex-Governor Solor ex Governor Randall and Hon J. F. Potter.

Resolutions were adopted eulogizing President Linco and favoring his renomination. The convention was perfectly harmonious throughout

The delegates were unanimous for Lincoln,

Literary Intelligence.

The translation of the popular Spanish novel "La Ga-viota," which has just been published by Mr. Leander Starr, is meeting with well deserved success. The tal s by one of the most esteemed Spanish novelists of the day - the lady who writes under the pseudonyme of Feran Caballero. It has been spiritedly rendered into English by Mr. Starr, and has suffered but little in the

"Cosas de los Estados Unidos" is the title of a pleasant gossiping volume upon this country, its habits, man-ners and institutions. It is a pity that its being written in Spaniah will deprive our public from seeing itself re fleeted in so flattering a mirror.

Harper & Brothers have reprinted Mr. Henry Mayhew's charming little volume, "The Boyhood of Martin Luther."

A very heautiful illustrated volume, entitled "The Handbook of Calisthenics and Gymnastics," has just been got out by Messrs. Schermerhoru, Baucroft & Co., of Philadelphia. It is the most complete treatise that has as yet appeared on these subjects.

Gowans has republished, in a neat pocket form, Coleridge's "Alds to Reflection," with notes by his son and a preface by Dr. McVickars.

The "Life of Edward Livingston," by Mr. C. H. Hunt, files a void in American biography that should not have been so long left vacuat. It is written in the best possible taste, and does the fullest justice to the character

of that emineut man.

The "Macpherson Letters." which did such good service to the cause of the Union in one of the New Orleans ournals during the past year, have been collected and published in book form by Miller, of Broadway.

A curious book is the volume entitled "Louis Napole and the Battle of Armageddon," recently published by Martien, of Philadelphia. It claims that the French Emperor is Antichrist, that he will become supreme over England nd America, and will commence a fierce persecution of Christianity, until he finally perishes at the Descent of Christ, at the battle of Armageddon, about or soon after the year 1870. It is by the Rev. M. Baxter, an Episcopal

McWhorter's "Handbook of the New Tostament," pub ished by Harper Brothers, will be found very useful in amilies and schools. It will spare much trouble on the part of teachers, and as a book of reference should be in

The first publication from Queen Victoria's pen was is-

sued in 1837, when the Princess Alexandrina Victoria was in her sixteenth year. It was a small volume of poetry—a more pamphlet—and was only distributed among the immediate members of the royal circle. A among the immediate members of the royal circle. A copy was sold at the sale of the library of the Princess Elizabeth about two years since. That her Majesty is engaged upon a literary undertaking connected with the history of her reign is stated in various continental jourpals, which, upon all matters relative to the proceeding of royalty in England, appear to possess some secret The Coburg Gasette informs its readers that "Queen Vio toria is engaged in writing the memoirs of her life and

Mr. Rohn, the well known London bookseller, has just sold his publishing business, including his famous "Standard," "Classical," "Hilustrated" and "Antiquarian Li-

braries," to Mesers. Bell and Daldy.

Mr. Hain Friswell is preparing a second edition of his "Life Portraits of Shakspere." Photographs of the cast after death in the British Museum, and the Ashbourne Portrait, will be new feetures in this work.

Part of a very interesting correspondence between Pope and Warburton, consisting of one hundred and fifty letters, has been just purchased from a member of the family of the latter by the trustees of the British Museum. These letters have never yet been published.

Volume after volume of the "Correspondence de Napo con I." is rapidly being published, by the orders of Napoleon III. The fifteenth volume has just appeared, from the press of H. Plon. It embraces the second period from commences with the continental blockade and the entry into Warsaw. The letters are dated from Posen, Warsaw. Eylau, Onterode, &c. It is unnecessary to say a word on the interest of such a work.

Among other interesting French works lately pub-Drames de l'Orient," by Marius Fontane; the fourth edi tion of the first volume of "Les Marchands de Femmes." a new edition of General Daumas' work, "Les Chevaux du Sahara et les Mœure du Desert," with a commentary by Abd el-Kader, and "Les Institutions Militaires de la

M. le Chevatier de Chatelain bas just published a new volume of poetry, consisting of imitations of Oriental poems. The book is entitled "Perles de l'Orient." M. Antonin Rondeles, a very successful French writer.

titled, "La Morale de la Richesce," which is likely to reeive the same attention his former works have mes with.

A new illustrated periodical has appeared in Italy, bear ing the curious title of "La Scienza, a Dieci Centesimi," which may be translated "Penny Science."

We have received the following choice selection of songe

we have received the following choice selection of songe and musical gems from Horace Waters.—

"Katydid, Katydidn't," a comic song, by Mrs. Helen C. Fisber: "Bury Me With My Mother," and "When Old Friends Were Here," by the late Stophen C. Foster: "Angel Mary," a ballad, by Mrs. Parkhurat: "General Gillmore's Grand March," by James Raff; "Higmn of the Nation," patriotic sing and chorus, by George P. Moris, Esq.; "Heauties of Ternsichore," by Johann Munch; "The Sweetest Flower," song and chorus, by W. H. Taylor; "If You've Only Got a Mustache," comic song, by "Stophen C. Foster; "Bost Thou ever Think of Me, Lover" by Francis B. Murtha; "Will Thou be True!" by George Cooper, "Sweet Little Nell," by Mrs. M. Kidder: "Weop No More for Lillie," by Mrs. W. V. Pater: "The Time! two Lost in Woong," words by Thomas Moore, music by Geo. Bowery own; published by Wm. A. Fond; "The Evening by the Scaside." by Watter Russell Johnson.

"Still True to Thee," a ballad, by H. Millard; "A Prayer for the Absens," by J. G. Maeder; "Musette do Nina," by Julius E. Muller; "Faust," by J. N. Pattison; "Thanksgiving Rymn," by Rev. Dr. Mahlenburgh; "Woodland Murmurs," polka, by Thomas Baker; "Houte-on-Train," by Eugene Ketterer; "Sophie," galop, by R. Heller: "Farmer's Song," by Harry Pearson; "Veni Creator," quariette, by Wm. Bressier; "Faust," quadielle, by G. Coote; "Sonrise," polka, by J. N. Pattison; "Anrora Ball," polka, by Strauss; "Tarentella," by W. Lessender and "I Watch for Thee in the Starless Night," by Alex. B. Reche.

P. A. Wundermann, of No. 629 Broadway, sends us the and musical gems from Horace Waters:-

Alex. D. Roche.
P. A. Wusdermann, of No. 629 Broadway, sends us the following --

ASK TOUR STATIONER FOR BOSS AMBRICAN Chemical Writing Piold, the best in the world. It is now used by the principal banks, railroads, public offices, merchants &c. Wholesaie deput lei Chambers street. Samples gratts. Try it. KITCHEN, TYLER & CO.

CORNS, RUNIONS BAD NAILS, CHILBLONS, AC., cured without pain by Dr. RILE, Sargeon Chiropodies, M Bowery, over Citizen's Bank. RICE's Annihilator cures Corns, Bonions, &c. By mail 50 cents.

WE DENY IT.-HAVING HAD OUR ATTENTION

THE BLOCKADE BREAKING BANKRUPT!

Z. C. Pearson, of Huil, Again in Court— Loss of One Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling by the Morrimac Blockade Runner-Is Blockade Breaking a Orime, in the Eve of the Law? COURT OF BANKRUPICY, LONDON, MARCH 11.

Before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn.
In Re Z. C. Pearson.—The hearing of this case way med by adjournment from Saturday last. Mr. C. E. Lewis, in addressing the Court on behalf of

the bankrupt, dwelt on the fact that the assigneer, who represented bona fide creditors for £27,000, had not op-

posed, and that the debts of the opposing creditors due directly from the bankrupt were less than £5,000. Re-

ferring to the contradiction between the bankrupt and Mr Brodrick, he contended that that did not affect the merits of the case, but was only important as affecting Mr Pearson's character. There was in reality no essen tial variance between the evidence of the bankrupt and that of Mr. Pease. It was possible the bankrupt might be mistaken as to something that passed; but where different statements were made as to a conversation two years ago, it was not necessary to impute per-jury either on one side or the other. If this were done there was scarcely a case tried in which one of the parties would not have to walk out of court with the imputation of perjury. In regard to the transaction with Brodrick, the bankrupt's statement was confirmed by that of his clerk, and all the facts were in favor of that statement being correct. It was admitted by Brodrick that he had the bankrupt's bill a month before the wine warrants were given: and the whole of the circum stances under which the bill was obtained showed that Brodrick was ueder pressure, for he had sent the bill up for discount the moment he got it. The learned gentleman then referred to the charges preferred against the bankrupt under the penal clauses, and first dealt with the charge of trading on fictitious capital. He denied that the bankrupt had acted centrary to the Ocean's preclamation, which merely warned shipowners that if they attempted to run the blockade they would not have the assistance of English cruisers in getting back, their goods. The bankrupt had sent at in the Mercinac escarge worth £133.000, and he this he lost £190,000, owing to the bankrupt occurring, and the contract not being completed. He had merely been engaged in transactions in which many others had engaged, and even the underwriters at Lloyd's, who insured his cargous for fifteen per cent, were equally guilty of ranh and hazardous speculation. That was of itself a complete answer to the charge, bearing in mind the definition of the Lord Chancellor, that rash and hazardous speculation. That was of President Liceoin was nothing but a trap and a snare; it ought to be a warning to every one not only to put no failb in princes, but not in presidents, even be they rail splitting presidents of the United States. Owing to the circumstances under which the bankrupt's vossels had been even them. Having read the proclamation of April, 1861, as an artifice by which it was sought to entrap merchant vessels, get possession of them, and head obtained one back; whether the rest would be obtained those who lived to the end of this century might perhans know. He denunced the proclamation of April, 1861, as an artifice by which it was sought to entrap merchant vessels, get possession of them, and keen them. Having read the proclamation ha that of his clerk, and all the facts were in favor of that statement being correct. It was admitted by Brodrick The Commissioner—But, do you say that breaking a

olockade is not malum prohibitum, or malum per se?

Mr. Lewis—Certainly not.

The Commissioner—I think the civilians will sell you

differently.

Mr. Lewis said the act was certainly not malum prohiblium, or malum per se, as regarded neutrals. It could
not be brought within the Foreign Enlistment act.

The Commissioner—Well, I don't think the case turns

The Commissioner—Well, I don't think the case turns upon that.

Mr Lewis then referred to the cases of "Rarnard and Resenthal," and "Exp. Pownman," as illustrating the Lord 'hascelor's view of what should be considered rash and hazardous speculation. He contended that there was no analouy between Mr. Pears n's operations and smuggling. The latter was illegal according to our law; the former were sanctioued by the "reasonable meal" of Lloyd's and the Marine Insurance companies. The third charge was that of contracting debts without probable means of payment.

charge was that of contracting debts without probable means of payment.

The Commissioner—I shall relieve you from the fourth charge—that of extravagant expenditure. I don't think the insolvency is attributable to that.

Mr. Lewis submitted that there was no proof of any one debt being contracted in the way described. It was true be had given a check shortly before presenting his petition, but incre was no proof that anybody had advanced a farthing upon it. It was to be observed that the debt to Messra Peass had not been incurred by the barkrups directly, he was only liable to them on Brigge bills; and but for Brigges insolvency that liability would never baye arisen. It could not be said that Mr. Brodrick's debt had been incurred without means of payment; for that debt had been incurred without means of payment; for that debt had been incurred without means of payment; for that debt had been incurred by the order of the said that difference between a patriot and a robel; and Mr. Pearson, after being congratulated in the streets of Hull by some of his new opposition creditors on the supposed success of the Stettin in running the blockade, was now arraigned by the same men in this court, and told that he was a delinquent speculator. Reference had been made to the bankrupt's sham liberality in giving £1,000 to a chapel. If he had done this at a time when he was knowlingly irasivent, and out of other people's money, he the ground for the park had cost him no thing, it was a remarkable fact that while the debt of the bankrupt were so large—upicars of had a million—creditors for only a very small amount comparatively had come forward to oppose. There could be no doubt that those creditors thoroughly knew whose they were trusting and the kind of trade the bankrup was carrying on; it therefore did not lay in their mouths to make charges against him. The Court had to deal with the case of a man in which there was not a particle of vidence of fraud, notwithstanding the gigantic nature on his transactions. He had been eighteen months before the court, and had surely suffered enough for any imprudence of which he might have been guilty. (Some applause followed the delivery of this address.)

His Hoor, after remarking on the ability of Mr. Lewis address, reserved his judgment.

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Obstrukry.

EAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, KING OF BAVARIA.

If From the London Post, March 11.]

A describe from Munich announces the death or Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria. His Majesty was taker ill the day before yosterday, his maiady being crysipela on the left breast, and be died yesterday at a quarter past tweeve o'clock, after receiving the last sacrament prescribed by the Roman Catholic communion.

Maximilian II., who, besides being King of Bavaria, was Count Psiatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, of Franco nia, and of Swabia, was burn November 23, 1811. He was the eidest son of King Louis of Bavaria (Charles Loui Auguste) by Theresa Charlette Louisa Frederica Amelia daughter of Frederic Duke of Saxe Altanburg. Kin Louis is still alive, throneless, but happy—procul negotific Scalexia commissioner. His queen died on the 26th of Cubor, 1854. Prince Maximilian was educated at Scheling, and subsequently at Gottingen (1829-231). He biravelled in Italy and Greece, which countries he rovis ted six years later, extending his tour over three year (1867-40).

The young prince was made a major general in the Pavarian army in 1830, and was noninated a Councille of State in 1836; but he reems to have abstained from any interference in Political matters, and, in fact, to hap kept altogether aloof from agains of State till 1848, who serious events calted him to the throw. King Louis who is still alive at the age of soventy-seven, an accomplished patron of the arts and literature, but a very mistaken sovereign, had incurred much unpopularity is consequence of the Intrigues in which his mistress—Lou Montes—and sungged. In the middle of March, 1848, the popular displeasure came to a height Loui Montes was to be hidden in a police office, and all the windows wortherenpon brokes; the molyment of his bird. However, the public confidence in which his mistress—Lou Montes—and devent heavy of mininge